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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES
11 Friday,	6 11	5 49	*For March, 1836.*
12 Saturday,	6 10	5 50	D. H. M.
13 Sunday,	6 9	5 51	Full 3 4 36 morn.
14 Monday,	6 8	5 52	Last 10 4 11 morn.
15 Tuesday,	6 6	5 54	New 17 3 44 morn.
16 Wednesday	6 5	5 55	First 25 3 8 morn.
17 Thursday,	6 4	5 56	

STATE POLITICS.

GEN. DUDLEY.—It is with much pleasure we lay before our readers the subjoined Correspondence, from which it will be seen that Gen. Dudley has accepted his Nomination as Candidate for Governor of this State. His letter of acceptance will be read with pleasure by every *real republican*, who has not forsaken his principles through the malign influence of the Regency or real Federal Party. It is just such as might have been expected from a man of his excellent sense, sound integrity, and pure patriotism; and will endear him more and more to all who love Liberty, revere the Constitution, admire the Republican Institutions of our country, and are determined to transmit them to posterity unimpaired. Let them, then, one and all, rally round his standard, and follow the example of zeal, fearlessness, and independence, which he has set before them, and the Cause of Truth and Correct Principles will triumph gloriously in North Carolina.

Every thing is encouraging. We have Truth and Justice on our side. The People are honest. The spirit of inquiry is abroad amongst them.—When properly informed, they will decide rightly. The torch of Truth has been kindled, and light is spreading. The claims of one of North Carolina's most popular, deservedly popular, and worthy sons, are presented to them; and they are already acknowledging them with unprecedented unanimity. Meetings are held by the people almost daily, in different sections of the State, enthusiastically responding to his nomination; and a disposition is manifested to carry his election by an overwhelming vote.—*Raleigh Star.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh Feb. 6, 1836.

GEN. EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

SIR—At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Wake county, opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren as President of the United States, held in this City on the 30th ultimo, you were *unanimously* nominated as a candidate for Governor of the State, to be run before the people in August next; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to inform you thereof.

In discharging this duty, permit us to express the earnest hope that you will accede, not only to the wishes of the meeting whose organ we are, but, as we believe, the wishes of a decided majority of the People of the State, and authorize your name to be used for the purpose indicated: We are aware that an acceptance of the nomination must be attended with considerable sacrifices on your part; but the crisis is an important one, and every Patriot should be willing to undergo somewhat of private inconvenience to promote the public welfare. That such is your understanding of the duties of a good citizen, we have ample assurance in your past life, and we indulge the confident hope, that, by accepting the nomination, you will afford additional evidence of the fact.

We are, Sir, with high consideration,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,
WESTON R. GALES,
ALLEN ROGERS, jun.
JOHN LIGON,
DAVID OUTLAW,
ALFRED JONES.

Wilmington, Feb. 17, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with profound sensibility the nomination of my fellow-citizens of Wake, so politely communicated by your letter of the 6th instant.

To be selected as a Candidate for the first Office of my native State, is, in itself, a matter of just pride and gratification, but that the invitation should be presented by so numerous and reflecting a portion of the People, and in opposition to the principles of Mr. Van Buren (if principles they may be called) is an honor I could not have anticipated, and dare not reject.

Permit me, therefore, distinctly to say, that while I cannot but distrust my qualifications to discharge the functions of this high office, should the general sentiment of the State point to me as their Agent, and demand my services, neither my principles nor my feelings will allow me to disregard their wish, and I shall yield myself to the will of the People.

The relation, gentleman, which I now bear towards the public, renders it necessary that I should make some exposition of my political opinions; and as the approaching election of President involves most important considerations, I shall very distinctly, but briefly, assign some of the reasons of my opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

To say all, in one sentence: He is not one of us. He is a Nothern man in soul, in principle, and in action, with no one feeling of sympathy or of interest for the South. Do you ask me for one evidence? I point you, first, to his advocacy of the High Tariff System, impoverishing the Southern Farmer for the benefit of the Northern Manufacturer. I point you, secondly, to his recorded opinions upon the subject of Slavery. He is an Abolitionist. Is there a Southern heart so dead to our pecuniary interests and institutions, so trammeled by the strong web of Party, as, under any contingency, to support him? Is this charge contested? If it is, look at his course on the Missouri Question. See his support of Rufus King, who opposed the admission of that State into the Union, unless with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery. Turn to his letter to a certain gentleman in Georgia, who asked for an explicit declaration of his opinion upon the subject. Does he deny the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate on the matter, in the District of Columbia? No! Does he fearlessly, candidly, and manfully meet the question? No! His reply is "non-committal" and full of casuistry. It is "inexpedient," he says, for Congress to act upon the subject. Inexpedient! to say the entering wedge which is to split us into twenty-four fragments, should be driven! Inexpedient! to put forever at rest, by a decisive vote, a question which agitates us with an earthquake throe—to place the seal of the Country's reprobation upon a wild, mischievous, and mad fanaticism, that travels abroad, overwhelming the land and cutting asunder the cords of the Confederacy! Gentlemen, this is not *our* doctrine, and its advocate is not *our* advocate.

I might, in further evidence, point you to the conduct of his political friends in Congress and in our Legislature, upon this subject. I might remind you of their studious efforts to evade it, and of a time-serving policy, sickening to the heart of every patriot of the South. But what reliance can the friends of Mr. Van Buren place upon his professions, his principles or his faith? Since his entrance into public life, has he not belonged to all parties, and has he not betrayed them all? He was the leader of the party who brought forward De Witt Clinton, in opposition to Mr. Madison, and lo! with the turning of the political scale, he too turned, and we soon find him a co-laborer in the opposite ranks. So too, with Gen. Jackson. Opposed to him until his star reached the ascendant, then ready to do him homage to work himself into his confidence, and to lift himself by the influence of his popularity. Consistency, certainly, has not been his Polar Star, and the *rising*, not the *setting* Sun, the object of his devotion.

But, gentlemen, I find I am transcending the just limits of a letter, and am unable to say much that my own feelings and the subject demand. I pray you, however, to believe that my best energies are at the service of political truth and honesty, and my true devotion to the expressed will of my Fellow-citizens.

While I am, with great regard and respect,
Your obed't serv't
EDWA'D B. DUDLEY.

Messrs. W. R. Gales, A. Rogers, &c.

MEETING IN SURRY.

At a meeting held in the Court-house at Rockford, Surry County, during February Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for President of the United States, and for Governor of the State, &c., Meshack Franklin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Wright was appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, the objects of it were explained by the Chair in an impressive manner, who was followed by a chaste address by Thomas L. Clingman, Esq.; whereupon the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that in a Republican Government it is the duty of the people, if they wish to preserve the blessings of liberty, to be ever vigilant, and to regard, with a jealous eye, all encroachments on their just rights.

2nd. *Resolved*, That cheapness and economy are essential to a wise administration of our Government; while extravagant and wasteful expenditures, besides the evils of heavy taxation which they impose on the people, are dangerous to liberty, because they increase to an alarming extent the patronage and power of the Executive, are calculated to corrupt the country, and ultimately to convert our republic into a monarchy.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the people ought not to surrender to any set of men the *right* to fill the highest offices of the country.

4th. *Resolved*, That this meeting cannot acquiesce in the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency made by the Baltimore Convention.

5th. *Resolved*, That we should deprecate, as a heavy calamity, the election of Martin Van Buren to the highest office within the gift of the people of this country, because we have no confidence in his political honesty; because he does not hesitate to sacrifice the best interests of his country to promote his own personal aggrandizement; because on great and trying emergencies he has shewn himself hostile to the republican party, and to the best interests of the Southern States, especially at the commencement of the late war, and during the great struggle on the Missouri question; and because he considers the offices of the country as not created for the good of the people, but as spoils to be distributed among his partizans as rewards for services rendered in carrying elections.

6th. *Resolved*, That we regard HUGH L. WHITE as a fit candidate to be run for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union.

7th. *Resolved*, That we will send three persons on behalf of this county to meet the delegates in the other counties in the District at Wilkesborough, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, to nominate a White Elector for this District.

8th. *Resolved*, That this meeting looks upon Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, as a person eminently qualified for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, and we earnestly recommend our fellow-citizens to unite in his support.

Upon motion, it was *resolved* that the Chair should appoint a Committee of Vigilance in each Captain's District in the County.

MESHACK FRANKLIN, Chairman.
JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

IREDELL IS AWAKE.

One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever known here, was held in the Court House on Tuesday last, (being Court week,) composed of Freemen from all parts of the county, numbering at least 500 men.

Col. John McLaughlin was called to the Chair, and Maj. Amos Sharpe and James B. Campbell appointed Secretaries.

Mr. James A. King made an able speech, in which he set forth the claims of H. L. White to the next Presidency, and those of E. B. Dudley to the office of Governor of this State, in a very concise and powerful manner. After which, Mr. King introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, under the present Constitution, the election of a Governor is vested in the People; and whereas, at all times, and more especially in the present political emergencies of the country, it is important that the office of Governor of this State, should be filled by a man of sound political principles, of enlarged, liberal, and enlightened views on the subjects of Internal Improvement and General Education:

Therefore, *Resolved*, as the opinion of this meeting, that in Gen. E. B. DUDLEY, of N. Hanover, we recognize a man who is capable, who is honest, and who is faithful to the Constitution of our country, and who has particularly distinguished himself in the Legislature of our State, as an able and zealous advocate of a liberal system of Internal Improvement, and that we cordially and earnestly recommend him to our fellow citizens throughout the State, as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor at the next August election.

Resolved, That we cannot support the present incumbent, R. D. Speight, who is openly proclaimed to be the candidate of a party who boldly contend that to "the victor, belong the spoils,"—who deny the right of the people to nominate candidates for office, and assert that this right can be legitimately exercised alone by a corps of disciplined office-holders and office hunters,—who assert and advocate the doctrine that Republicanism consists in doing the will and recording the edicts of the Executive,—and in short, which is waging war against our institutions by every species of political profligacy and corruption.

Resolved, That this meeting re-affirm the nomination hitherto made of HUGH L. WHITE, by the citizens of this county, as a candidate.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint three Delegates to meet Delegates from the other Counties composing this Electoral District, for the purpose of nominating an Elector; Jas. A. King, Joseph P. Caldwell, and Joseph M. Bogle, were appointed Delegates.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN, Chr.
AMOS SHARPE, Sr., } Secretaries.
JAS. B. CAMPBELL, }

MEETING IN BUNCOMBE.

Agreeably to public notice, given on Tuesday, a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Buncombe County, North Carolina, was held in the Courthouse, in Asheville, on Wednesday the 10th day of February, 1836, after the adjournment of Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and for Governor, and also to adopt some measures to appoint an Elector in this District.

On motion of N. W. Woodfin, Col. Sam'l. Chunn was appointed Chairman, and M. Patton Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Col. Chunn, in plain and forcible remarks.

On motion, the following Resolutions were adopted, after discussion, by the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting view it as their inalienable right to give their suffrages, in the approaching Presidential Election, to the man of *their* choice, the recommendation of the Baltimore Convention to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, further, That we view HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, a man altogether qualified to fill the Office of Chief Magistrate of this Nation, and better calculated than any other Candidate in nomination before the American People, to conciliate good feelings and unite conflicting parties, which so unhappily exist in our country; and therefore, by all the honorable means in our power, we will support his Election.

Resolved, further, That the Chairman be requested to nominate three Delegates, on the part of the county of Buncombe, to meet such Delegates as have or may be appointed by the other counties composing this Electoral District, to attend a Convention to be holden in Asheville, on the first Thursday in April next, to agree upon an Elector to be run on the White Ticket.

Resolved, further, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of the United States, the name of the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as a suitable person to fill the Office of Vice-President.

Resolved, further, That we approve of the nomination of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, as the Whig Candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

The Chairman, in pursuance of the authority given him by the 4th Resolution, appointed Col. James Lowrie, Col. John Clayton, and Col. Sam'l. Davidson, Delegates on the part of Buncombe County, to attend the Convention to be holden in Asheville, on the first Thursday in April next.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAMUEL CHUNN, Chairman.
M. PATTON, Secretary.

MEETING IN YANCEY.

BURNSVILLE, YANCEY Co., N. C.,
February 10th, 1836.

According to previous notice, a number of the friends of Hugh L. White, met at the Tavern House of A. Silver, Esq., in Burnsville, Yancey co., on Monday the 3d instant, when William J. Lewis was called to the Chair, and Nathaniel Kelsy appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, the following Resolutions were presented by Mr. Woodfin, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, is the most suitable person to fill the high and responsible office of President of these United States.

That we will use all honorable means in our power to promote his election.

That the Chairman appoint three Delegates to represent this County in a Convention, to be held at Asheville, on the first Thursday in April next, to nominate an Elector pledged to support the Hon. Hugh L. White for the office of President.

In compliance with the 3d Resolution, Col. Silman Blalock, John G. Philips and Calvin Edmy, Esq., were appointed Delegates from Yancey co.

WM. J. LEWIS, President.
N. KELSY, Secretary.

MEETING IN GUILFORD.

In pursuance of notice given in the public papers, an unusually large and respectable meeting was held in the Courthouse in Greensborough on Tuesday the 16th inst.—on the subject of the ensuing election of President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor of the State.

The meeting was organized by appointing Nathan Hunt, Jr., President of the meeting, Col. James Neely, Henry Tatum, David Thomas, Esq., and Col. Daniel Clapp, Vice Presidents,—and A. E. Hanner, and Jesse Wheeler, Secretaries.

The subject of the meeting was explained in a full and appropriate manner by George C. Mendenhall, Esq.; after which,

The following resolutions were introduced by Joseph Gibson, Esq., and adopted:

Resolved, That we disapprove of the nomination of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States, because we believe him to be destitute of political honesty and candour—because his opinions on many subjects deeply involving the welfare of the country, are entirely unknown to the American People—and because his opinions, where they have been revealed, many of them are dangerous to liberty and destructive of free governments: and further, because we look upon him as the father of that system of political strategy which looks upon and uses the officers of the government as an army of soldiery to operate upon elections and to carry party measures, a course hitherto unknown in the history of our government, and which has a direct tendency to take the election of President and Vice President out of the hands of the sovereign People of these United States, and place the same in the hands of a few trading politicians and interested office-holders.

Resolved, That we denounce the Baltimore Convention, by which Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson were nominated to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, as a self constituted and irresponsible Caucus; and that all such assemblies, similarly constituted, *are dangerous usurpations of the rights of the people*, and ought not to be tolerated in a free government.

Resolved, That this meeting will support for the office of President of the United States, HUGH L. WHITE, a native son of North Carolina, and that we respectfully recommend him to the confidence and support of our fellow citizens as one from whose hands they may confidently rely for an able and honest administration of our national affairs.

On motion of Col. James Denny,

Resolved, that we look upon the office of Vice President of the United States as one highly important and responsible, and that it ought to be filled by a man alike distinguished for his ability and for a moral and political purity of life; and that we look upon the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as possessing these qualifications in an eminent degree, and that we recommend him to the confidence and support of our fellow citizens.

On motion of Henry Tatum, Esq.,

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity, and republican principles, of EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of the county of New Hanover; and that we recommend him to the people of North Carolina, as a suitable person for Governor of the State, believing, from his past services, and devotion to his country, that he would discharge the duties of that high office, in a manner which would receive their entire approbation.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Ralph Gorrell, Mordecai Mendenhall, Eli Smith, Charles W. Peeples, and David Worth, be appointed Delegates for the county of Guilford, to meet and confer with such Delegates as may be appointed by the counties of Randolph and Chatham, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person as an Elector for this electoral district, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

NATHAN HUNT, Jr., President.
JESSE WHEELER, } Secretaries.
A. E. HANNER, }

MEETING IN CHATHAM.

At a respectable and numerously attended meeting of the Citizens of Chatham, convened in the Courthouse, on Tuesday last, during the County Court—On motion, Wm. Albright, Esq. was appointed President; Wm. Snipes, and J. Carter, Esqs. Vice-Presidents; and Col. J. W. Bynum and Richard Fawcett, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained in a brief and spirited address by John S. Guthrie, Esq., who moved that a Committee be appointed to draw up Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee, viz: J. S. Guthrie, Robt. Fawcett, Isaac Clegg, Dr. E. B. Stedman, and A. H. Dismukes.

Mr. Guthrie, on behalf of the Committee, offered the following Resolutions, which were read and adopted with only two dissenting voices, (Van Buren men.)

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination, in different parts of the State, already made of General EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, as the *Candidate of the People* for Governor of the State at the ensuing Election in August next.

1. Because we recognise in him, a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, of plain Republican manners and principles, of consistent and uniform zeal in promoting the improvement and advancement of the State—distinguished alike for his public spirit, his social qualities, and native benevolence.

2. Because he is a consistent opponent of the *Caucus System*, and all such frauds on the freedom of suffrage. Standing as he did in the foremost ranks of the supporters of Gen. Jackson during his first election, against the Candidate of the Caucus Party, we find him now standing by his principles, and alike opposed to the nominee of the *Baltimore Humbug*.

3. Because he has given the strongest proof of devotion to his country, having, during the last War, when a young man and enjoying abundantly the means of luxurious ease and indolence, volunteered in her service, and performed an arduous tour in defence of a part of our Coast from the hostile and predatory incursions of the enemy.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, a native of North Carolina, for the Office of President, and the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as Vice-President, of the United States.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial and zealous support to the individuals thus nominated, and use our best exertions to promote the success of our cause.

The President, on motion, appointed the following persons, viz: William Underwood, Allen Goodwin, and John S. Guthrie, as Delegates, to meet such other Delegates as may be appointed by the other Counties of this Electoral District, at Ashborough, during the next Superior Court of Randolph, to agree upon a suitable person as Elector for this District on the White and Tyler Ticket.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. ALBRIGHT, President.
J. CARTER, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. SNIPES, }
J. W. BYNUM, } Secretaries.
R. FAUCETT, }

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, January 14, 1836.

SENATE.—The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in N. York, was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

After debate on Mr. Benton's resolution for setting apart the surplus revenue for objects of fortification, &c. the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant business was transacted, the House took up in Committee of the whole, the bill from the Senate for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New York, and the rest of the day was consumed in debating it. [This bill simply proposes to extend the times for the payment of bonds given for duties on goods destroyed by the fire.]

Friday, January 15.

HOUSE.—A bill to extend the Charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, till the first day of October next, was considered and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. And the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, January 18.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President, containing information in relation to our French affairs, called for by Mr. Clay's resolution in relation, of a few days before. After debate the Message and Documents were referred to Com. on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE.—The Message and Documents above referred to, were also transmitted to the House by the President. After being read, they were referred to Com. on Foreign Relations, and 20,000 copies ordered to be printed. Mr. McKeon made several ineffectual attempts to introduce a set of resolutions approving of the determination of the Executive not to give "explanations."

Mr. Adams presented a petition from 158 women, of Massachusetts—Mr. McKennan, of Penn., presented two petitions from Citizens of that State—and Mr. Slade presented petitions from 526 women in the State of Vermont, of 336 men of Vermont, of citizens of New York, and of the officers and students of Oneida Institute, N. Y.—all praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hammond objected to their reception; but, on motion of Mr. Pinckney the question of reception was laid on the table.

Petitions and memorials on other subjects were then presented by Messrs. W. P. Shepherd, and Deberry, of North Carolina.

Tuesday, January 19.

SENATE.—The whole day was spent in discussing the motion of Mr. Calhoun, not to receive the petitions from Ohio and Pennsylvania, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

HOUSE.—After the presentation of sundry resolutions, reports of a private nature from Committees, &c. the House again entered into the debate on the subject of receiving and referring the various petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, which continued until the hour of adjournment.

Wednesday, January 20.

SENATE.—No business of importance transacted this day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pinckney, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital in or near Wilmington, N. C.: read twice, and committed.

The question of receiving and referring the abolition petitions, was again discussed, until the hour for taking up the orders of the day arrived.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, to extend the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, until the first of October, was passed.

After debating the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New York, without taking any question on it, the House adjourned.

Thursday, January 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Tyler offered the following resolutions; which, on his motion, were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That to alter, change, or abolish the right of property in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the owner, would be unjust and despotic, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved further, That even with such consent, to interfere with the subject of slavery, not only without but against the consent of the People of Maryland and Virginia, would be in flagrant violation of the public faith, an abuse of trust conferred on Congress by the cession, and hazardous to the peace and security of these two States.

Resolved further, That such proceedings would sap the foundation of our constitutional system, which is based on the condition of things as they existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, which cannot be altered in so material a

point without disturbing the principle of compromise out of which it originated.

The resolutions of Mr. Benton, in relation to the surplus revenue, were again taken up. Mr. Grundy moved to amend the first resolution by inserting after the word "that," the words "so much of," and in the third line, after "States," the words "as may be necessary," so as to make it read, "that so much of the surplus revenue as may be necessary shall be applied," &c. Mr. Benton accepted the amendment as a modification of the resolutions.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The subject of the petitions on abolition was again taken up and discussed. The question was on the resolutions offered some days ago by Mr. Jarvis of Maine, [see our paper of Feb. 19,] and the amendment offered to them, by Mr. Wise.

The Chair presented to the House a Report from the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution for the year 1835; which, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. [An abstract of this Report was given in our last paper.]

Friday, January 22.

HOUSE.—After some remarks from Mr. Cambreleng, in relation to an article in the Telegraph of the 21st, reflecting upon his conduct in relation to the loss of the Fortification Bill and the Three Millions Appropriation, at the last session of Congress—

Mr. *Adams* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the present session, as relates to the failure, at the last session of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into, and report to the House, the causes and circumstances of the failure of the bill.

Mr. *Williams* of North Carolina moved to amend, by adding "and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Adams made a speech of two hours' length in relation to the loss of the bill, in which he charged its loss upon the Senate. Mr. Wise followed; and from his speech on the occasion, (concluded in our last paper,) the reader has seen how much injustice there is in charging the loss of the bill upon the Senate, and how much truth there was in the article in the Telegraph, in which Mr. Cambreleng was accused of having been its killer.

Saturday, January 23.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Adams, and the amendment proposed to it by Mr. Williams. Mr. Wise concluded his remarks; and Mr. Cambreleng took the floor; who, after a few words on the subject, moved that the House adjourn.

Monday, January 25.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate again took up Mr. Benton's resolutions, for appropriating the surplus revenue, &c. Mr. Southard addressed the Senate on the subject, until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams presented petitions from 106 females in Massachusetts, from sundry citizens of Western Pennsylvania, and from 400 citizens of Indiana County, Penn.—and Mr. Cushing presented four petitions from inhabitants of Massachusetts—all praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. On each of these petitions, Mr. Hammond moved that they be not received; and after a good deal of desultory debate, about the right of petition, &c. the motion not to receive was laid on the table.

Tuesday, January 26.

SENATE.—The *Chair* laid before the Senate a "memorial from the Senate and House of Representatives of the *State* of Michigan," on the subject of their right to be admitted and recognised as one of the States of the Union.

After debate, in which it was contended that Michigan had no right to petition Congress, in the character of a State, until she had gone through all the legal forms of organization, under a law of Congress for the purpose—

Mr. *Hendricks* moved to refer the memorial to the Special Committee appointed on the 23d ultimo, relative to the admission of Michigan into the Union, with the understanding that the Senate regard the same in no other light than as the act of *private individuals*, in Michigan. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Benton's resolutions then again came up—when Mr. Southard concluded his remarks, and Judge White moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till to-morrow. The Senate then went into Executive business.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Com. of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating an additional sum of 500,000 dollars for the suppression of the hostilities of the Seminole Indians. This bill was immediately considered in Com. of the Whole; and, after debate, was read a third time, and passed.

Wednesday, January 27.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Brown, and Mangum, of North Carolina.

Mr. *Knight*, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which had been referred the subject, reported a Bill to Repeal the Duties on certain Imported Articles, and to Reduce the Duties on others; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. *Ewing*, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a special Report on Mr. Clay's project, accompanied by by a Bill to distribute among the States, for a limited time, the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands. On motion of Mr. Clay, 5,000 extra copies of the Report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Webster*, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment, a bill making further appropriation for suppressing hostilities with the Seminole Indians, and asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, as the state of the country required its passage with the utmost despatch.

After some conversation, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

The resolution of Mr. Benton were again taken up; when Judge White addressed the Senate in a speech of about two hours, in length.

HOUSE.—After the presentation of several reports from Committees, on private subjects—the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Adams, in relation to the loss of the Fortification Bill of last session. Mr. Cambreleng finished the speech begun yesterday. Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, followed in reply to the gentleman from N. York, (Mr. Cambreleng) and to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) contending, at length, that the bill was defeated by the President and the House of Representatives.

New Year's Anecdote.—A little girl was despatched by her mother one New Year's day to wish a grocer a "Happy New Year," with directions to tell him that she would take the "gift in molasses." Accordingly she took a jug and went to the store and did her errand as follows: "Marm told me to come and wish you a happy new year, and here's a jug to put it in."

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 23.

Our Foreign Relations.

Yesterday, the following highly interesting Message, with the accompanying Documents, was transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted, will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received from [illegible]. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two Nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the People who have confided to us their power is not, to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self-defence as to afford no inducement to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our seacoast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time inevitably elapsing before that boby could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and, if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both, unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions, that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt; and, if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States, among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insults, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 22, 1836.

From the Telegraph.

SENATE—FRENCH RELATIONS.

The President sent a Message to the Senate communicating the fact that all our difficulties with France were settled.

Mr. Clay arose, and addressed the Senate in his happiest manner. He congratulated the Senate on the important part which they had acted in preventing hostilities between the two countries. This they had done, first, by refusing to accede to the wish of the Executive that an act of Contingent Reprisals should be passed by Congress. Had that been done, war would inevitably have been the result. And then their refusal of the Three Millions Appropriation was another act, by which the likelihood of hostile collision between the two nations was farther removed.

He would not, he said, now enter into an examination of the principles claimed in the Message of the President, that no Foreign Government had any right to use any kind of interference with the internal affairs of another, or to ask any explanation of the acts of public functionaries in their intercourse with each other. If it were true, then this very Administration had in sundry instances violated the principle thus laid down. He then instanced the explanations made by the Executive to the French Government by a former Message. This was done in a letter from the then Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren. He instanced the letter of the same Secretary of State to Mr. McLane, then Minister to Great Britain, in which he had called the attention of the British Minister to the different feelings entertained towards Great Britain by General Jackson and his party, from that entertained by Mr. Adams. [☞ Mr. Van Buren "looked unutterable things" while he was undergoing indirectly, we ought rather to say directly, the lash.]

Mr. Clay referred also to the letter of Mr. Livingston, which was an explanation; to the Annual Message itself, which was also an explanation, however covered with the flimsy veil of duplicity in saying that there could be no explanation given. Mr. Clay had it all his own way. Mr. Van Buren and the party looked quite abashed, and said——nothing!

From the Charleston Mercury.

VAN BUREN vs. SLAVERY.

"The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer; Journal, Fayetteville, and Standard, Raleigh, North Carolina; Federal Union, Milledgeville; Augusta Constitutionalist, and Savannah Georgian, Ga.; Flag of the Union, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; and Morning Post, N. Orleans; and all other *good* and *faithful* Van Buren Journals published in the SLAVE-HOLDING States, are respectfully requested to coppy the following *Preamble* and *Resolutions*, with the names of the Senators who voted in their favor. New York is an important State, and *her son* Van Buren, is *just now*, for *certain reasons*, an *important personage*. The people at the South are *particularly* desirous of knowing his *honest* sentiments on the subject of Slavery, and as the Editors of the above Journals are known to be *patriots*—independent in *their* principles—great sticklers for the rights of the South and the People, we hope they will not disregard our request in giving an early insertion to the proceedings of the Legislature of New York, as set forth below. O. P.

Preamble and Resolutions, &c.

"Whereas, the inhibiting the further extention of Slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State: and whereas, we consider Slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new States not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of Slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Members in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State, into the Union, of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indespensable condition of admission.

On the 20th of January, 1820, the Senate took up the Resolution, and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present:

Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Barstow, Bowne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Ditmiss, Evans, Forthingham, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsberry, McMartin, Moons, Mallory, Moore, Noves, Payne, Ross, Rosencranz, Skinner, Swart, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—28."

Consistency.—The organ of Van Burenism, in this City, charges those Editors who have been independent enough to resist the adoption of measures on the part of the Government, the inevitable tendency of which would have been to embroil the country in an unnecessary War, with being "French apologists, blue light Whigs" and we know not what beside. We leave the public to decide with what propriety these epithets come from a supporter of Mr. Van Buren, who, as Secretary of State, gave Mr. McLane, our then Minister to England, instructions to place our Government in a BEGGING posture at the *footstool* of Great-Britain, and to ask *as a favor*, in consideration of *a change of Administration* in this country, what we, as a Nation, had a right to demand! The supporters of Martin Van Buren—a man who opposed our righteous War with Great-Britain in 1812, and the election of Mr. Madison, because he was the War candidate—dealing out anathemas against the Whigs of 1836, for deprecating a contest by which we could gain nothing, and might lose every thing! Consistency, thou art a jewel!—*Ral. Reg.*

Judge White.—The coarse and ribald abuse which the Van Buren prints are every where lavishing on Judge *White*, is a living commentary on the heartless selfishness which characterizes the "Spoils party." So long as the Judge supported the Administration, he was as pure as the untrodden Snow, and no eulogium was deemed too high-wrought to be bestowed on him. But now that he has been *forced* from his allegiance by political intrigue, the whole pack, "Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart," are continually yelping at him. It is however, a gratifying circumstance, and one worthy of especial notice, that amid all the invective that has been showered upon him, not one of his assailants has dared to assert that he has, throughout a long course of political life, introduced or urged a solitary proposition in the least calculated to promote his own aggrandizement, at the expense of the happiness or prosperity of his country. Partizan zeal may continue its assaults, but it cannot deprive him of the support of the reflecting portion of the American people.—*Register.*

The first branch of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railway was opened on the 13th instant, as far as the South Anna River, a distance of twenty-two miles.

Virginia Expunging Resolutions.

GOVERNOR TAZEWELL'S MESSAGE.

To the House of Delegates:

I have just received a paper containing the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject of expunging from the journal of the Senate of the United States a resolution of that body.

By the last of the resolutions contained in this paper, I am requested to perform two several acts. I am desired to transmit these resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, and also to accompany this communication with a request to the Senators, on my part, that they would lay the same before the body of which they are members.

Neither of the acts I am thus requested to perform, is embraced within the sphere of any duty assigned to the Governor of this Commonwealth, either by its Constitution or laws; but as neither is thereby prohibited to him, I should not have hesitated to comply with the requests of the General Assembly, if, in doing so, I was not obliged to add my approbation to their resolves, and to unite my solicitation to their commands. Such a conclusion, however, is inevitable, for the terms employed in the resolutions, as well as the very nature of one of the acts I am thereby requested to perform, announce plainly, that both these acts are considered by the General Assembly as merely voluntary on my part, to the performance of which acts I am not compelled by the obligations of my legal duties. Therefore it would be impossible for me to avoid the conclusions I have stated, should I comply with these requests. Even an addition to the communication I am requested to make, of such a disclaimer as might suffice to acquit me of this imputation, would be in direct conflict with the expressed wishes of the General Assembly, and therefore would not comport, as I think, with that respectful consideration which is due to that body, especially by every other department of this government.

Placed thus, in a situation where my voluntary compliance with the wishes of the General Assembly must expose me to an imputation that, in justice to myself, I ought to disclaim; and should I do so, being constrained to depart from the course which my respect for them would induce me to adopt; no alternative is left but for me to decline a compliance with their request. This I beg leave to do in the most respectful manner; and I hasten to communicate to them this my determination, to the end that, if the General Assembly think it proper, the tasks which I have been requested to perform, may be promptly assigned to some other agent, whose situation or opinions, in this respect, may be different from mine.

No ordinary circumstances would justify me, even to myself, in declining to co-operate with the General Assembly, by the performance of any act on my part, that they might think useful to give effect to their wishes; and in that mode which to them might seem most proper. But I should be justly regarded by all, as unworthy of the high trust confided to me, if I were capable of permitting any consideration whatever, even my sincere wish to comply with the requests of the General Assembly, to cause me to disregard my most sacred obligations. And, as I cannot consider the resolutions I am requested to transmit otherwise than as requiring a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, I should incur guilt, from which not even the approving voice of the present General Assembly would suffice to absolve me, were I to lend my aid knowingly in any way to give effect to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to incur such criminality on their part.

I may be mistaken in these opinions, but they are approved by my most deliberate judgment; and, while so approved, it is my duty to act in conformity with them. Should I not do so, I should offend against my own conscience; and as by this I should justly merit the scorn and contempt of my fellow citizens, I presume I should also incur that of the General Assembly itself.

The courtesy and respect due to a co-ordinate department of the Government, restrains me from stating, here, the various considerations which have induced me to entertain the opinion I have expressed, that the resolutions I am requested to transmit, require a palpable violation of the constitution of the United States: The same motives induce me to abstain from characterizing the act I am requested to perform, in soliciting honorable and high minded functionaries of Virginia to do that which, if it is their duty to do, they will certainly perform without any officious request from me; and, if contrary to their duty, none ought to desire of them to perform it, especially one who cannot claim authority of any kind to determine such a question for them.

The adoption of these resolutions, must be considered, by all, as sufficient evidence that they who have sanctioned them, by their approving votes, think differently from me in these particulars. This, their opinion, has now passed into an irreversible judgment. Therefore, it would ill become me to address an argument to the body itself, which has so decided, to show that this, its solemn, and recorded, and promulgated judgment, was erroneous. It was necessary for my own justification to state the fact, that I did not concur in this judgment; but to do more than this, would be as improper as it would be now useless: Hence I am restrained from presenting my own views of this subject to this General Assembly, for the sincerity of whose expressed opinion I entertain the same respect that I claim for my own.

But, if it should please the General Assembly, either in kindness to me, or in justice to the people of Virginia, our common sovereign, to permit me to spread upon their journals a document respectful to those to whom it will be addressed, and dutiful to that sovereign to which only our allegiance is due, I should be gratified by such a permission, and I will gladly avail myself of it, to state, in that way, the various considerations which have induced me to dissent from the opinions of the General Assembly, as set forth in the resolutions. Without such permission, however, not even my own vindication can tempt me to be guilty of what I should consider as indecorous to any co-ordinate Department of the Government of my country, by which Department I am addressed in terms of such courtesy as it has pleased the General Assembly to employ in these resolutions towards me.

(Signed,) LITT'N W. TAZEWELL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Feb. 22.

The message having been read,

Mr. Watkins moved the following preamble and resolution, which, after some debate, were agreed to:

Whereas, a "preamble and resolution upon the subject of expunging from the journal of the Senate of the United States a resolution of that body, and reserve to the right of instruction," were passed by this General Assembly on the 20th day of the present month, (February, 1836,) and by one of the said resolutions the Governor of this Commonwealth was requested to transmit the same "to each of the Senators from Virginia in the Congress of the United States, with a request that they lay the same before the Senate;" and whereas, the Governor of this Commonwealth has refused to transmit the aforesaid preamble and resolutions, in pursuance of the request aforesaid, contrary to the usage of the Executive of this State: Therefore

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Speakers of the Senate and House of Delegates be, and they are hereby, requested forthwith to transmit the aforesaid preamble and resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, with a request that they lay the same before the Senate of the United States.

Prosperity of Camden.—There are few matters in which we feel a greater interest, than in the prosperity of Camden. It is not our native place, but it is our *home*, and as such we desire its prosperity, and we rejoice in the belief that its downward progress has been arrested, and that its march will henceforth be *onward!* The business of our merchants has thus far, the present season, been as large, if not larger than for sometime previous, and will, if no unforeseen event occurs, turn out as profitable. Real estate, which for two or three years past, possessed nothing but a nominal value, is finding purchasers, and improvements are contemplated, which, if pursued, and we have no doubt but they will be, will yet more enhance the value of property, and of course add to the prosperity of our town.

Nature has done her part for Camden, and it only requires, that her citizens should exercise a moiety of the enterprize manifested by our sister towns, to place her prosperity beyond the reach of contingencies.—*Jour.*

LOSS OF BOATS, AND COTTON.

On Thursday night last, a pole boat, belonging to Mr. Duncan G. MacRae, of this town, took fire, on the river between this place and Wilmington, and was entirely consumed, together with 268 bales of Cotton. The Cotton belonged to two houses in New York, and it is supposed was fully insured. The boat, we are sorry to say, was not insured, and is a total loss to Mr. MacRae. The fire originated among the Cotton bales, and had progressed so far before it was discovered by the hands, who were asleep below, that they had barely time to save themselves.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The steamer *Cheraw*, Capt. Fash, with a cargo of six hundred bales Cotton, from Camden, got ashore upon a point of land near Bull's Bay, on Friday night last, and filled with water. About one half the cargo was taken off by the steamer *Congaree*, from this port, for Columbia, and landed at Hume's landing, Santee. All below deck, (say about two hundred and fifty bales,) would be very much damaged. It is supposed that the boat may yet be saved. Insurance to the amount of about $25,000 had been effected upon the cargo in this city.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Savannah *Georgian*, of 22d inst. states that the Georgia Steam Boat Company's Tow Boat No. 1, attached to the steam boat *Cherokee*, on her way from Augusta to that city, was destroyed by fire at Green's landing, on Friday morning last. She had 798 bales Cotton on board, only 30 of which were saved. The fire is said to have been accidental. We understand that the cotton was insured in the Augusta office for $25,000.

A boat belonging to S. J. Murry, from Statesburg, with 120 bales Cotton, was sunk near St. John's, on Friday night last. The principal part of the Cotton was landed on the River bank, dry; the ground-tier is said to be partially damaged; a few bales of the damaged, reached the City yesterday in Mazyck's boat.—*Ib.*

Charlotte:

Friday, March 11, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*

JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ *Town Officers.*—At an election held in the Courthouse, on Monday afternoon last, for the choice of five Commissioners to serve the Town of Charlotte for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES R. NEELY,
MILES HILL,
JAMES T. ASBURY,
FRANKLIN L. SMITH,
HENRY C. OWENS.

☞ *The Virginia Expunging Resolutions.*—After a discussion of about *two months*, the celebrated Expunging Resolutions introduced into the Legislature of Virginia, by Mr. Watkins, have passed both branches of that body. As a part of the political history of the times, we have concluded to lay these Resolutions, and their Preamble, before the public. The Senate passed them in the precise words in which they came from the House. The main resolution, requiring the Senators in Congress to introduce and vote for expunging resolutions, passed the House by a vote of Ayes 73, Noes 60, and the Senate by a vote of Ayes 19, Noes 10. Here they are:

"*Whereas*, the Senate of the United States did on the 28th day of March, 1834, adopt the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," which resolution now stands upon the Journal of the Senate: *And whereas*, the General Assembly of Virginia regard this act of the Senate as an assumption of power not warranted by the Constitution, and calculated to subvert the rights of the House of Representatives, and the fundamental principles of our free institutions: *And whereas*, this Assembly deem it their solemn duty again to re-assert, in behalf of themselves and the People of Virginia, the right of the constituent to instruct, and the duty of the representative to obey or resign:—Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, instructed to introduce, and vote for, a resolution directing the aforesaid resolution of the Senate of the 28th day of March, 1834, to be expunged from the Journal of the Senate of the United States, by causing black lines to be drawn around the said resolution, as it stands on the original manuscript journal, and these words plainly written across the face of the said resolution and entry: "Expunged by order of the Senate of the United States."

2. *Resolved, also*, That this Assembly regard the right of instruction "as resting on the broad basis of the nature of representation," and one of the vital principles of our free institutions; and that it is the duty of the Representative to obey the instructions of his constituents, or resign the trust with which they have clothed him, in order that it may be transferred into the hands of those who will carry into execution the wishes and instructions of the constituent body.

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, with a request that they lay the same before the Senate."

And now, as the best means of exhibiting to the world the extraordinary inconsistency of the Legislature of Virginia, in passing the above resolutions, and also as an offset to the base spirit of man-worship which alone has induced the Van Buren majority in that body thus to degrade their once noble, proud, and independent State, we shall present a copy of a Resolution passed by the same Legislature of Virginia, on the subject of the Removal of the Deposites, immediately after that act was *perpetrated* by the President. Here it is; and no honest politician, we are sure, can peruse it without a feeling of sorrow that sentiments so purely Republican should so soon be forgotten or repudiated by the men whom the People of Virginia have entrusted with their interest and their honor. No one of common sense can believe, for a moment, that the will of the *real people* of the Old Dominion has been expressed by this act of a subservient Legislature. But see the Resolution!

"*Resolved*, That the General Assembly will ever be ready to sustain the President in the exercise of all such power as the Constitution has confided to him; they, nevertheless, cannot but regard with apprehension and distrust, *the disposition to extend his official authority*, BEYOND ITS JUST AND PROPER LIMITS, *which he has so clearly manifested in his recent interference with the Treasury Department of the Federal Government, in the exercise of a sound discretion which Congress has confided to the* Head of that Department alone." [Ayes 110—Noes 46.]

In consequence of the passage of this and other resolutions on the same subject, Mr. Rives resigned his seat in the Senate; and there is no doubt that Messrs. Tyler and Leigh will be driven from their stations by the former, as was contemplated by the party who passed them. God save the Republic!

☞ *Virginia Expunging Resolutions,* again.—It will be seen, by the third of these resolutions, that it was attempted to compel the Governor of Virginia to partake in the foul work of degrading the State over which he presides, by requiring him to "transmit the said resolutions to the Senators, with the *request* that they should lay the same before the Senate." But, for the credit of the Chief Magistrate of so magnanimous a people, and for the honor of the Ancient Commonwealth, we rejoice that Littleton Walker Tazewell could not be made accessary to the vile schemes of the viler tools by whom the attempt was made. His Message, declining to fulfil the degrading task alloted to him in this foul business, will be found at length in a preceding column. It will speak for itself; and we shall therefore only say of it, that we consider the spirit which dictated it, worthy of the best men of the most patriotic and uncorrupted age of the Republic. Notwithstanding the universal degeneracy of the present times, no patriot can entirely despair of our country, while such men as Tazewell survive. In relation to this subject, the Richmond Whig, of Feb. 24, remarks:

"Gov. Tazewell yesterday transmitted a message to the House of Delegates, declining to transmit the expunging resolutions to the Senators, as required to do so neither by law nor Constitution; and as requesting him to request the Senators to do what he conscientiously believed a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

None can doubt that his refusal is conscientious; and none, therefore, who desire the consciencies of all to be free, can find fault with his refusal. The Legislature is treated with marked courtesy and deference; the Governor, while himself believing it unconstitutional to expunge the Journal of the Senate, not presuming to question that the Legislature itself thought differently.

The message was read and laid on the table; when Mr. Watkins offered a short preamble and resolution, which, reciting the Governor's refusal, and stating it to be against the usage of the Government, required the resolutions to be transmitted by the Speakers of the two Houses.

A protracted conversation ensued, in which Messrs. Watkins, Madison, Woolfolk, Fontaine, and Wilson, of the majority, and Messrs. Stanard, Parker, Witcher, Gilmer, Botts, Powell and Brown, on the part of the minority, took part, on the point whether the Governor's course was a *departure from usage* or not. The minority contended that although the usage was for the executive to transmit—yet in this case, a new feature was added, the Governor being requested to request the Senators, &c. They alledged that no precedent could be shown where a former Governor had been put under this requisition, quoted precedents showing the contrary, argued that therefore Mr. Tazewell's refusal was not against usage. Mr. Witcher added, that no Governor before had been required to transmit instructions which he believed unconstitutional, and that this was the fist case of the kind in which a Legislature and Governor had disagreed. The majority alledged precedent, without going into distinctions.

We presume our false issue neighbor [the Editor of the Enquirer,] will seize upon this as one of his new issues at the polls in April; but it is likely the intelligence of the country will not require Mr. Tazewell to have done what his conscience disapproved."

☞ *The Pennsylvania "Bank of the United States."*—In our last, we stated that the Bill for granting a *State Charter* to the Bank of the United States had passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was signed by the Governor, and had been accepted by the Stockholders of the institution.

We are now enabled to give our readers an abstract of the provisions of the new Charter, for which we are indebted to the "Lancaster (Penn.) Union."

The Bank is chartered for thirty years, from and after the third of March 1836. Capital $35,000,000. ☞None but citizens of the U. States can either be Directors of the Corporation, or vote for Directors, in person or by proxy.☜ The Bank is allowed to hold no more property, of any description, than is absolutely essential to enable it to conduct its business. The rate of discount, on loans to the Commonwealth, is not to exceed six per centum. *No notes of a less denomination than* TEN *dollars to be issued.* The notes in circulation not to exceed the capital paid in. The total amount of debts of the corporation not to exceed double the amount of the capital. *The directors to be liable, in their individual capacities*, in case of such excess. If the Bank refuse to pay its notes, &c. and such refusal be substantiated by legal proof, before any Judge of the proper county,—the President and Cashier of the Bank having been previously notified of the time and place of making such proof,—the Governor, on being apprised thereof, by the said Judge, shall issue his proclamation *declaring the Charter of the Bank forfeited.* The Bank to make monthly returns of its condition to the Auditor General. The Legislature may at all times appoint a Committee to inspect the books, &c. If the Bank refuse to submit them to inspection, or its officers refuse to be sworn, the Legislature may, by law, declare its charter forfeited, or may authorize the Governor to proceed against the Bank by *scire facias*, in the Supreme Court. The Mother Bank may establish two offices of Discount and Deposite in the State, one of which shall be in the county of Beaver.

As a Bonus for the Charter,

The Bank pays into the State Treasury,	$2,000,000
On the 1st of March, 1837,	500,000
For School purposes, $100,000 annually, for 20 years,	2,000,000
	$4,500,000

And to subscribe to the Stock of Rail-Road, Canal, and Turnpike Companies, (works belonging to the State, and already in progress,) the sum of $625,000.

The same Bill which grants the Charter to the Bank, also provides for the disposal of the funds received as a Bonus. The State Taxes, amounting to $600,000, *have been repealed*, and that amount appropriated from the money thus received. Appropriations to the amount of $139,000 are made to several Turnpike Companies, already in operation in the western part of the State. For new State improvements, the sum of $362,000 is appropriated. And for other works, already in progress, the sum of $651,780—making the aggregate sum of $1,952,780.

The reader can see, at a single glance, the immense benefits reaped by the People and the State of Pennsylvania from the new Bank; but he cannot fully appreciate them without comparing them with those received by other States from Banks. Take our own State, (poor old North Carolina,) for example—what benefits, other than mere nominal ones, do we derive from the Charter of any Bank within our territory?—are our State Taxes thereby lessened?—or have we money by the half million, with which to construct Rail and Turnpike Roads from one end of our State to the other? No—none of these advantages do we derive—and yet it is found expedient to have Banks within our limits. Take these circumstances into the account, superadded to the fact that Pennsylvania has already accumulated a public debt of some twenty millions by extravagant expenditures on a general system of internal improvements by the State, which has heretofore hung like an incubus upon her people, and it requires not a second reflection to show how incalculably valuable to her is the recharter, by her own Legislature, of the old United States Bank.

Will not every one be surprised to learn, after this, that this highly beneficial measure had to encounter strong opposition, even in Pennsylvania itself? We know they will; and we hope, for the credit of manly independence, that indignation at the course of this opposition will be as strong as the feeling of surprise with which it strikes at first blush. It is well known how General Jackson has persecuted the Bank ever since he found it too honest to be corrupted by him to his purposes. Well, a most violent feeling was expressed at the Palace against the proposed State Charter of the "*Monster*," as the President, in the fullness of his gall, commonly calls the Bank. The Globe took its *cue* accordingly, uttered its insane and incendiary *slang* in regular tirades against the measure and its supporters—threatened the Tory Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania with excommunication from the Republican! fold, and the high personal displeasure of "the King their master,"—charged the Whig Members with treason and corruption—*accused the Bank of attempting to bribe the Legislature*—and used its most strenuous efforts to persuade the "Democracy of Pennsylvania" not to permit the Bank to be rechartered. The vile echoes of the Globe, all over the country, took up the strain, *of course*, and rung upon it all the changes which ingenuity or recklessness could suggest. But these endeavors, much to the credit of the wisdom and independence of the Pennsylvania Legislature—composed of a majority of Whigs in the Commons, and of Tories in the Senate—did not have the desired effect, and the bill passed, as above stated, by large majorities in both branches.

We have always been opposed to the Bank of the United States, as it existed under the charter from the United States. That charter, in consideration of a Bonus *paid the Federal Government*, granted to the institution the privilege of establishing Branches in any or all the *States*, without the consent of the State Legislatures, and not subject to their control; and this feature of itself, even had there been no other objectionable ones in the charter, was sufficient ground for opposition to it on the part of every friend of State Rights. But those reasons for dislike to the Bank no longer exist in the minds of the candid and ingenuous. Its character has altered from a National to a State institution, with only a possession of the powers which a State may of right grant within its own limits; and we think a glance at the leading provisions of its new charter, as given above, will satisfy every one that they have been dictated by wisdom and prescribed by a proper degree of regard for public safety.

It is said that Gen. Jackson's main objection to the Charter of the Bank, by the State of Pennsylvania, was on account of its *name!* Indeed, no one can believe that he had any stronger ground for opposing it, who remembers his projet for a National Bank, or the remarks in his Bank Veto Message, that he could, if applied to, have furnished a draft for a new Charter which would have met his approbation! But, be *his* objections to the Charter of the Bank by Pennsylvania what they may, the interference of himself and his partisans, to prevent that measure, we conceive to be one of the most high-handed proceedings which has as yet characterised his usually high-handed Administration. We can look upon it in no other light than a most palpable bare-faced attempt to control the Legislation of a State in the most vital functions exercised by it, and thus most effectually to destroy every vestige of State Sovereignty; and we do hope it will not fail to encounter the reprobation of every one who believes in the necessity of preserving unimpaired the great principle of State Rights. Suppose North Carolina should see fit to charter a Bank with a capital of $35,000,000—by which she would be enabled to relieve her inhabitants from taxation, and add still farther to their happiness and prosperity, by constructing great works of internal improvement within her borders, free of expense to them—would her people tamely submit to have her right to do so interfered with and violently opposed by Gen. Jackson, Francis P. Blair, or the vile pack of affiliated presses which yelp in support of their bidding? No!—so far from it, we do not believe that even the men who are now so willing to give up North Carolina's share of the public lands to bribe the new States into support of Mr. Van Buren—we do not think that *even these men* could so far forget the rights of their State, or the interests of her People, as to befriend and support so palpable an encroachment upon both. Who, then, unless blinded by degrading *man-worship*, can uphold the Federal Executive and his minions in their attempts to control the action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania?

☞ *The Bribery Charge against the Bank.*—Much importance was attached to this charge against the Bank, when first made. But, as we expected at the time, it has turned out to be a mere shabby *trick*, on the part of those who made it, to excite such an odium against the Bank, as to prevent its being chartered by Pennsylvania, and to keep up, among the ignorant, the oft-repeated but threadbare story of its *monstrosities*.

We believe the charge first appeared in the Globe, we do not know upon what authority—it was then iterated in a Harrisburg paper, on the authority, as was stated, of Jacob Krebs, a member of the State Senate—and on the *tenth* day after the charge first appeared, the *incorruptible* Mr. Krebs, in obedience to a call for the truth or falsity of his authorising the charge, stated explicitly that the agents of the Bank had endeavored to bribe him into a support of the measure of its Charter by the State. The charge thus being made to assume a responsible shape, the Senate, on motion, appointed a Select Committee to investigate and report upon the matter, with power to send for persons or papers. Below we give an extract from the Report subsequently made by this Committee, from which it will be seen how utterly void of truth was the charge. This is not the first time, if our memory serves us, that this Krebs has been *used* in the intrigues of persons high in office, for their own selfish ends. He is the same man to whom the Private Secretary of the President wrote the celebrated letter (franked by the President himself,) to procure the Hero's nomination for a second term, by the same State which had first brought him forward—Pennsylvania: And Pennsylvania and her people have now the opportunity of seeing the gratitude with which that act of theirs is regarded!

The Committee above mentioned reported:

"That, in the discharge of the duties assigned to them, they have examined under oath, Jacob Krebs, Burd Patterson, and Jediah Irish, and received voluntary statements from Henry W. Conrad, Esq., and James L. Dunn; the result of which is, a perfect conviction in their minds that neither the Bank of the United States nor any agent for it, in the remotest degree, is implicated in the charge made by Jacob Krebs, Esq. before the Senate, on the 10th instant; and that, so far as the examination of the testimony has gone, the committee are satisfied that neither the Bank, nor any person connected with it, has improperly interfered to promote the passage of the bill now before the Senate. The committee will close their labors in a few days when a full report of the evidence will be submitted."

Letters from Harrisburg, are more explicit than this Report. Mr. Dunn denies, on oath, that he made any offer whatsoever to Mr. Krebs. Mr. Conrad admits that a conversation took place between himself and Krebs, but affirms that the latter, as well as all who heard it, understood it as a joke—and Mr. Burd Patterson, who, according to Conrad's story to Krebs, was to give him $20,000 for his vote, denies, on oath, that any thing was said by him authorizing such an offer. And thus this ridiculous attempt to throw odium upon the Bank, has resulted only in disgrace to those who made it!

☞ *Our French Affairs.*—It is with the purest gratification that we publish to-day a Message from the President of the United States, transmitted to Congress on the 22d February, conveying the intelligence that our difficulties with France are now in a train of speedy and amicable adjustment. In the language of a patriotic Senator, uttered immediately after the reading of the Message and the Documents to which it refers, (and which we are compelled to omit for want of space,) "let us thank God that we have escaped from all dangers of a war with France: for it would have been a war, if it had broken out, the scandal of an enlightened age, and highly discreditable to both parties—a war in which neither civil liberty, nor maritime or territorial rights, nor true national honor, was involved. To be delivered from all hazard of being involved in such a war, truly affords just cause of general joy and gratulation." See the Message.

☞ See the article signed "A Republican of 1799." If any thing could put to the blush the reckless political dishonesty of the Van Buren party, in claiming to themselves "all the Democracy," and "all the Republicanism," one would think the fact that the old *Federal States are now arrayed in his support*, while the old *Republican States are against him*, would have that effect.—But no—not so—no trick, be it ever so much tinged with vile humbuggery, is now considered inappropriate by the members of a party whose whole course of action shows that they presume so largely upon *the gullibility of the people*. But they are pursuing a course fatal to themselves: the people are *not to be gulled always*—they may be imposed on, by designing politicians, for a time; but, so sure as "Truth will prevail," so sure will their tricks to deceive be detected, and the authors be ultimately visited with the unqualified indignation and reprehension of an insulted, and injured, though honest and patriotic, people.

☞ *From Florida.*—Advices from this Territory bring us no new intelligence of importance in regard to the Indian war. Reports prevails, in the latest accounts, that the Indians were concentrating their forces in the vicinity of the Withlacoochy River, near the ground of the former battle, for the purpose of making some important movements; and Gen. Scott is said to be vigilantly and anxiously awaiting for such a demonstration from the Indians, in order to bring them to a decisive engagement.

☞ *Cotton Manufactory in Milton, N. C.*—We some time since mentioned, on the authority of the "Spectator," that certain citizens of Milton had it in contemplation to establish a Cotton Manufactory in that town. We learn by the same paper of the 23d ultimo, that Stock to the amount of thirty-three thousand two hundred dollars had been taken previous to the 17th, when the Stockholders held a meeting, and entered into all the necessary preliminaries for the commencement of manufacturing operations on the first of April.—We wish them the most complete success, and we have no doubt they will realise it.

REPORT OF THE SMALL POX IN ASHE.

[*Communicated*]

"Cases at present, from 40 to 50; families afflicted, 10 to 12: deaths last week, 2—Jacob Teague, Sen., and a boy of widow Philips.

Great distress prevails in the section in which the malady rages; several persons are considered past all recovery. The malady is yet confined to those families of which some members had visited Col. Philips, (the first who took the disease,) before it was generally known to be small pox."

☞We are sorry to learn that the Small Pox has also made its appearance in Wilkes county; and that a few cases have also occurred in Statesville, Iredell county.—*Salem Chronicle.*

☞ *Contested Election.*—The seat of the Hon. James Graham, from the 12th Congressional District in this State, has been contested by one of his competitors, Gen. D. Newland, and the majority of the Committee on Elections, in the House of Representatives, have reported against the right of Mr. Graham to his seat. From a packed Committe, in such a servile body as the present House of Representatives, nothing else could have been expected. Mr. Graham is a staunch Whig—Gen. Newland is a Van Buren man, and an *extensive mail contractor.*—*Wes. Car.*

Messrs. Graham & Newland.—We perceive it stated in the last National Intelligencer, that the Committee to whom was referred the contested election from the State of North Carolina, have reported unfavorably to Mr. Graham. It is whispered that Gen. Newland has given his adhesion at Washington to the Van Buren cause, although he often and again declared himself a *White man* to the people. As, therefore, the substitution of Gen. N. for Mr. G. would give the majority of our Delegation to Van Buren, and thus secure to him the vote of the State in case the election should devolve on Congress, we have never entertained the least hope that Mr. Graham had the least chance of retaining his seat. If the proof were as strong as holy writ, and the case as clear for him as noonday, yet must he give place: the Van Buren people MAY WANT IT, AND THEY HAVE THE POWER TO TAKE IT: that is enough: so they will 'hang' poor Jimmy 'in haste and try him at leisure.'—*Car. Watchman.*

At a regular meeting of the Charlotte Fire Company, on Saturday the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, at the last fire which occurred in our Village, very laudable and effective services were rendered in preventing the progress of the flames, by many of our fellow citizens from the country: *And whereas*, the citizens of this village generally feel anxious to express their acknowledgement of the obligations under which they rest on that account: Therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Charlotte are, through this Company, tendered to those of our fellow citizens who on that occasion exerted themselves to rescue our village from the destruction with which it was so imminently threatened.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Charlotte Journal.

P. E. SAUNIER, *Secretary.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Mr. Madra: In 1799 I became of age, and from principle attached myself to the Republican Party, and have belonged to it ever since. I supported Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe; and when the contest was between Crawford, Adams, Clay, and Gen. Jackson, I supported Mr. Crawford, knowing that he had been always a Democrat, and not knowing which one of the other candidates, would be voted for by what was called "*the people's ticket.*" There was no election by the people, and Mr. Adams was chosen by Congress. When the contest afterwards came on between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, I supported Gen. Jackson; because I knew then who I was voting for: he was elected, and I have stuck to to him ever since, and will continue to support him until his time expires. The reason why I have made the above statement, Mr. Editor, is, to clear my skirts, in the eyes of all, from the charge of Federalism. In a conversation on the subject of the approaching Presidential Election, with some of my old acquaintances, in Charlotte, last week, (it being Court week,) when I told them I had supported every Democratic President as yet, and now would give Judge White my support on the same principles, more than one of them said, if I did, I had turned to be a Federalist, for that Mr. Van Buren is the Democratic Candidate—They tried to prove this, by stating that the Federalists of Mecklenburg County were opposed to him, and in favor of Judge White; I admitted that some of the men who had been Federalists were now supporting Judge White—and I pointed out to them some Federalists of the rankest sort, who are now supporting Mr. Van Buren, on *principle*, as they say themselves. But I told them that I did not look at small neighborhoods to determine the principles of their candidate and his supporters, but at *States*, and that I could not think any man a Republican, no matter who said so, that had all the old Republican States opposed to him, and was supported, on *principle*, by those States, only, which had always been Federal, and always would be so, no matter what politicians might say to the contrary. For instance, (said I to them,) New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the other old Federal States, were violently opposed to Gen. Jackson, and also to his administration, until it was ascertained that Mr. Van Buren was to be a Candidate for the Presidency.—They then all at once turned in favor of the Administration,—not that they liked Gen. Jackson any better now than they did before, but that they would, through his agency, have an opportunity of electing one of their old friends.

Let others do as they may, said I, for my part, to be consistent, I can never give Mr. Van Buren my support, and I don't see how any true Jeffersonian Republican can, on *principle*. I cannot so soon forget the active part he and other members of the New York Legislature, and the Hartford Convention Federalists took in bringing forward Mr. Clinton, (when so many of our party had gone to Canada to fight the battles of our country,) in opposition to our Democratic leader, Mr. Madison, and nearly defeated his election. It is true, after Mr. Clinton's defeat, Mr. Van Buren, like Mr. Adams, joined our party, when his aid was not wanting. He is now (as Mr. Adams was in 1824,) a candidate for the Presidency, and we see (as in the case of Mr. Adams) all his old political friends of 1812, in the New England States, rallying around him?! I would say to the sons of the Democrats of the last war, if you have any regard for the political opinions of you fathers, seriously reflect, and do not give your votes to a man who is a turncoat, for he will do as Mr. Adams has done the present Congress, viz: turn it again when an occasion suits.

A REPUBLICAN OF 1799.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—We understand that Charles P. M. Garnett and Moncure Robinson, Esquires, have been appointed Engineers of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and that the survey of it has already been commenced under the superintendance of the former gentleman. The prospects of the Company are most flattering. We invite attention to the notice, in this paper, for opening Books for additional subscription of Stock.—*Raleigh Register.*

DIED,

In this County, on Monday last, MARY ANN CATHARINE, infant daughter of Mr. John B. Rouch, aged 21 days.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Mails still continue to be wretchedly irregular and dilatory; and, from the bad state of the weather, we know not how to calculate the period at which they will be less so.

The Expunging Resolutions had reached Washington, and Mr. Tyler promptly resigned his seat. Mr. Leigh had not sent in his resignation at the latest dates; but no doubt seemed to be entertained, in Richmond, that he would do so.

On the 3d of March, the Legislature of Virginia proceeded to the election of a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler. Mr. Rives was run by the Expungers; and, as was expected, there was no opposition—the Whig Party not being able to muster a man willing to *perjure* himself by destroying the same glorious Constitution which his official oath binds him to protect and preserve unimpaired. Mr. R. got 76 votes in the House, and 19 in the Senate—a few Whigs voting for him, and the rest casting in blank ballots.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Books of Common Prayer,

(CHEAP EDITION,)

For Sale at This Office

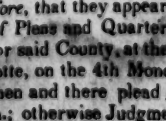
Irish Potatoes,

(FIRST QUALITY,)

For Sale by

SMITH, BOYD & WILLIAMS.

Valuable Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

Linseed Oil.

I HAVE for Sale, a few Barrells well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell at a moderate price for Cash.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

March 10, 1836. 84tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1836.

John Irwin
vs.
The Heirs at law of Stephen Alexander, decd. } Scire Facias to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Alexander and Moses L. Alexander, two of the Heirs at law of the said Stephen Alexander, decd. live beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered therefore*, that they appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or demur to said Sci fa.; otherwise Judgment by default will be entered against them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in February, A. D. 1836.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

STANZAS.

Oh Life! thou art a changeful dream
Of dark'ning shades, and brilliant light,
A voyage on a stormy stream
'Mid low'ring clouds, and pitchy night.

Thy morn is clear, and mildly bright,
Promising a fair and happy day;
But soon there comes a gloomy night,
That brings on Hope a dark decay!

Few are the days on earth I've seen,
Since here, in sorrow, I have stayed;
Sadder than few those days have been,
And thus they'll be till I am dead!

Then why should I wish to delay,
Shrinking from the deepening gloom;
Dreading still to linger away,
And rest forever in the tomb!

Calmly, oh Death! I wait for thee,
On thy cold breast to lay my head;
From ev'ry care and sorrow free—
To rest me with the silent dead!

THE ORPHAN.

PROSPECTS AHEAD!

Ladies! This is leap year—you can choose husbands for yourselves, and no true man dare refuse you. But be it leap year or not—one word of advice in your ears—"look before you leap," for all are not as lucky as the wise man of Gotham, whose exploit we remember to have heard thus recorded in our nursery tales:

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He leaped into a brier bush,
And scratched out both his eyes;
Now when he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,
He leaped from out the brier bush,
And scratched them in again.

Now, my dear creatures, take the above parable to your hearts—marriage is a brier bush—you may leap in—and if you do, you may scratch out both your eyes, (or your husband's, as the case may happen) but you may try with all your might and main, there's no leaping out again; as Pope, or some other of the British Classics, elegantly observes, 'there's no plaster for that broken shin,' so take care of the Calends of February, or else, "beware the ides of March."

The Lawyer and the Quaker.—A Quaker was called into court to give in his testimony in a case at law. On being requested to hold up his hand to be sworn, he replied that his Bible taught him to "swear not at all." "Well," said the limb of the law, "do you expect to arrive at heaven any sooner, by being so scrupulously exact?" "I cannot tell thee," said the Quaker, "but if I should not, I wish to do what seemeth to be right." "But did you ever hear of a Quaker going to heaven?" inquired the lawyer, quizzingly. "Yes." "Well, how in the world did he get there? Did he have no difficulty?" said the lawyer, heaping question upon question. "Why, yes," said the Quaker, "if thee wishes to know, I will tell thee. He arrived at the gate, and there was some dispute about admitting him, but they looked all round for a *lawyer*, and could find none to decide the case, and he was forthwith admitted.—*Dedham Adv.*

A Dr. Caldwell, of Va. has invented a method for drawing teeth which renders the operation a *very pleasant recreation*, according to the papers—all who have had their grinders ground out by Dr. C. have been highly gratified with his *modus operandi*. The Paris Academy of Dental Surgeons have sent the Dr. a medal, and a New York Surgeon has had a sound tooth extracted by Dr. C. merely to test his skill, which he *declares he will never again open his jaws against.*

Dwarf Horse.—Captain Ashley, of the brig Motion, who arrived here three days since from Buenos Ayres, has brought home with him a remarkable curiosity, in the shape of a dwarf horse. It is of the Indian, or Pampas breed, dark brown, four years old, and only thirtysix inches in height! It is probably the smallest animal of its species in the world, and would make a valuable acquisition to the menagerie. There is also on board the same vessel a very fine Ostrich, for which the owner will no doubt find a good market.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Stopping the interest.—It is said that one of our first people could not refrain last Friday from telling how much the wine cost them upon his table. Says he, I laid it in twenty years ago, counting *interest* (at two per cent a month) it is now worth five dollars a bottle. Come, then, said a guest, let's drink it up and *stop the interest.*—*Boston. Statesman.*

Religion.—How charming is religion when it is the offspring of Gratitude, not of Fear, and when it is characterized by cheerfulness and benevolence.

Religion is the one thing needful, as it leads to the true felicity, yields the best supports under trouble; comforts in the midst of affliction; and brightens the prospect of death.

The more honest a man is, the less he affects the air of a saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, and all others, that he will still continue to carry on, as formerly, the above business, at the former residence of Mrs. Margaret Barry's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

He returns his grateful thanks to those who formerly encouraged him, and hopes still to merit their patronage.

Feb. 23, 1836. JNO. E. HENDERSON.

To Gold Miners, Owners of Mills, &c.

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber would inform owners of Mills, Goldminers, and all others concerned in this business, that he still continues to carry on his business in all its various branches; and will furnish

MILL STONES,
Gold Rock for Grinding,

or any other kind of dressed Rock that may be wanted, in the best manner, upon the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. The quality of his Rock is [illegible] which his [illegible] with attention [illegible] quality, he hopes [illegible] for those in[illegible] their patronage. [illegible] informed that [illegible] ready for delivery, a large [illegible] of BEDS, of different kinds, and a few RUNNERS, manufactured of the best grit, and after the most approved models.

Orders for articles in the above line by letter, if addressed to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. Caro., will meet with as prompt attention as if the person ordering were present. The subscriber can always be found at his residence, 7 miles South of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

Rowan county, Feb. 27, 1836. 186

ATTENTION!
Town Company.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday the 12th inst., armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill.

By order of
WM. CASSELES, *Captain.*

March 4, 1836. 2w

N. B. A punctual attendance of the company is requested, as business of importance is expected to come before them.

Prime Bacon

FOR SALE BY
SMITH, WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Feb. 24, 1836. 185

50,000 POUNDS of ***Pickled Pork,*** for sale by Cross & Co., at the Store of John M. Morrison & Co.

Feb. 13, 1836.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl St., New York.

THE late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
306 *Pearl Street.*

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 81

The well bred Young Horse WHIP.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Mecklenburg County, that he has purchased of Wm. S. Norment, the beautiful young horse Whip, and has made arrangements to stand him at the following places, viz: Mondays at Gilbreth McKnight, Esq., 12 miles north of Charlotte; Tuesdays at my own stable; Wednesdays and Thursdays in Charlotte; and Friday and Saturdays at Dr. Smith's, in the edge of Providence Settlement; and will be let out on the most liberal terms. (See handbills.) In recommending this horse, I would only refer to men who have reared colts from him, and in viewing his colts, which is certainly the best certificate he could offer, I would be willing to risk his reputation as a foalgetter; and from the very fine ancestry of which he has sprung, I hope the enterprizing citizens of Mecklenburg will avail themselves of the present opportunity offered. Judges, view him and pass sentence.

M. W. ALEXANDER, jr.

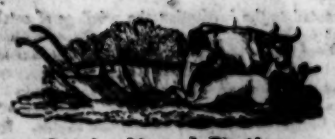
Feb. 24, 1835. 82tf

NOTICE.

THE Celebrated Jack, SIR HENRY, will stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: At Charity Hill, the Subscriber's stable, 13 miles South of Charlotte, and at Lewis Dinkins's, 6 miles South of Charlotte, and will be let to Mares at the reduced price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single leap, due at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, due the first October next; and Eight Dollars to ensure a Mare to be with foal, the ensurance money to be due as soon as the Mare is discovered to be with foal—trading the Mare forfeits the ensurance in every instance. Any person putting three mares, all their own, there will be a deduction made of one dollar on each mare. The Season will commence on the 28th of March, and end the 1st of July. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may occur.

JOHN W. POTTS.

February 17th, 1836.



Agricultural Notice.

THE following Premiums will be awarded at the Annual Meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, on the last Saturday in October next.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on an acre of Land.

A premium of $7 50 cts., for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of old reclaimed Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on one acre of Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on one acre of old reclaimed Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of any Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Oats raised on one acre of any Land.

A premium of $10 for the best Clover lot, seed sowed this Spring, on one acre of Land.

A correct account of the manner of Manuring, kind of Manure, quality of soil and cultivation, will be required from all those who compete for the above premiums, with an account of the quantity of grain raised, certified by some uninterested farmer.

A premium of $5 for the best Boar Pig, under one year old: and also the same premium for the best Sow Pig under one year old.

A premium of $5 for the best piece of Jeans Cloth, not less than 7 yards.

A premium of $10 for the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards.

The above premiums will be awarded to the Members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society only.

J. SMITH, *Rec'g. Sec'y.*

Feb. 17, 1836. 185

THE NEXT SESSION

OF the **Female Institute,** in this place, will commence on Tuesday the first of March ensuing. Our system of Education contemplates the Intellectual, Physical, and Moral welfare of our pupils; and our course of Instruction and mode of Discipline are arranged with primary regard to these objects. Young Ladies from abroad are required to board at the Institution, where they receive the care and unremitted vigilance of the Teachers.

In addition to the fundamental and scientific branches which are taught here by the aid of Globes, Maps, and extensive Philosophical, Chemical, and other Apparatus, instruction is also given in the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages; in Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c.

Board and Tuition per Session of five months, $65. For other particulars we refer to our Prospectus, of which any person may obtain a copy by forwarding his address.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWOTH,
Principals.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 16, 1836.

N. B. **A Department for Boys** under 10 years of age, has also been opened.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionble Articles,** which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Souffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Omnibus Concern
GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICE ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 12, 1835. 63-tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Public Sale, at the *Courthouse* in *Charlotte*, on *Saturday the 2d April* next, a **Likely Negro Wenman** and her Children, the property of the late Samuel Henderson. Terms made known at the time of sale.

F. L. SMITH, *Trustee.*

March 2, 1836.

GOLD MINE for Sale.

ON Monday the 21st of March, will be sold at public sale, at the *Courthouse* in Charlotte, the Plantation lying on the Potter Road, known as the Patterson Mine. A credit of one and two years will be given, by giving bond and security.

WM. ROSS,
LEWIS DINKINS, } *Executors.*

March 2, 1836. 184

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 15th of March next, I will expose to public sale, at the late residence of Thomas H. Alexander, dec'd., all the personal property belonging to said dec'd., consisting of all his

Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs,
Corn and Fodder,
One Road Waggon,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given.

J. SAMPLE DAVIS, *Executor.*

Feb. 20, 1836. 183

N. B. All those indebted to the estate, are requested to come forward and make payment; those having claims or demands must present them authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

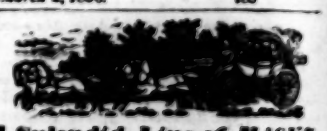
J. S. DAVIS.

ATTENTION!
Lafayette Troop of Cavalry.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on the 20th instant, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill, with 12 rounds of blank cartridges. All the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance; and those young men who are disposed to assist in keeping up an efficient corps of *Cavalry*, are also requested to meet with us on that day.

J. N. LEES, *Captain.*

March 2, 1836. 183



A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. 60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 4
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 3
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.